

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An electroacoustic transducer comprising a plane diaphragm and a vibration-generating source for vibrating
5 the diaphragm,

wherein the diaphragm supports the vibration-generating source in the vicinity of one end of the backside thereof, at least the one end and two sides of the diaphragm, which are perpendicular to the one end and
10 are opposite to each other, are supported on an elastic cushion member, one side of the elastic cushion member supports the diaphragm, and the other side thereof is supported on the base opposite to the diaphragm, and

wherein the diaphragm is vibrated in a direction
15 perpendicular to the plane of the diaphragm when the vibration-generating source is driven.

2. An electroacoustic transducer according to Claim 1,

20 wherein the vibration-generating source includes a magnet separated from the backside of the diaphragm by a predetermined gap, and a coil wound along an outer peripheral surface of the magnet so as to be separated from the outer peripheral surface of the magnet by a
25 predetermined gap,

wherein the coil is fixed to the backside of the diaphragm, the magnet is mounted on a first plate-shape yoke, the first yoke is supported on a connecting member

fixed to the backside of the diaphragm, and a gap is formed between the first yoke and the base.

3. An electroacoustic transducer according to Claim
5 2,

wherein the magnet is formed in a horizontally long shape in parallel to the one end of the diaphragm, the coil is wound in the horizontally long shape along the outer peripheral surface of the magnet, and a portion of
10 the first yoke protruding from both ends of the coil in a longitudinal direction is supported on the backside of the diaphragm by the connecting member.

4. An electroacoustic transducer according to Claim
15 2 or 3,

wherein the connecting member is formed of an elastic member.

5. An electroacoustic transducer according to Claim
20 1,

wherein a second yoke is stacked on the magnet on the side opposite to the backside of the diaphragm, and a gap is formed between the second yoke and the backside of the diaphragm.

25 6. An electroacoustic transducer according to any one of Claims 1 to 5,

wherein the other end opposite to the one end of the

diaphragm is supported on a rigid body.

7. An electroacoustic transducer according to any one of Claims 1 to 6,

5 wherein push button switches are provided in the vicinity of the outer peripheral edge on the surface of the diaphragm.

8. An electronic apparatus comprising an
10 electroacoustic transducer including a vibration-generating source for vibrating a diaphragm, and a body case for mounting the electroacoustic transducer,
 wherein the diaphragm is vibrated in a plane direction perpendicular to the diaphragm, and the body
15 case is provided with a concave portion on which the electroacoustic transducer is mounted at a predetermined depth from the surface of the body case, and

 wherein, when the electroacoustic transducer is mounted in the concave portion, the outer peripheral edge
20 of the base is guided in the bottom of the concave portion, and a predetermined gap is formed between the outer peripheral edge of the diaphragm and the inner peripheral surface of the concave portion.

25 9. An electronic apparatus according to Claim 8,
 wherein the size of the base is formed to be larger than that of the diaphragm.

10. An electronic apparatus according to Claim 8,
wherein the base has the same size and shape as the
diaphragm, and the concave portion comprises a first
concave portion of a size to make the outer peripheral
5 edge of the base guidable and a second concave portion
formed to be larger than the first concave such that a
predetermined gap is formed between the second concave
portion and the outer peripheral edge of the diaphragm.

10 11. An electronic apparatus according to Claim 8,
wherein the inner peripheral surface of the concave
portion is formed in a tapered shape, the base is guided
in the bottom of the concave portion, and a predetermined
gap is formed between the outer peripheral edge of the
15 diaphragm and the inner peripheral surface of the concave
portion.